

President Roosevelt's Summer Home.

WHEN the President returned to his summer home at Oyster Bay, L. I., the townspeople greeted him with enthusiastic ceremony. The younger children, with their usual horde of pets, went to Oyster Bay several weeks before the President's arrival. The improvements at Sagamore Hill, as the Roosevelt estate is called, have been without pretensions from an architectural standpoint, but merely designed to extend the capacity of the quarters for guests and servants, so that the hospitality of the Roosevelt home may be even broader than before. The President's estate comprises ninety-seven acres, of which more than thirty are heavily wooded. A vegetable garden occupies two acres, and fifteen acres are given up to lawn. The house is a rambling frame structure, with immense rooms and a great portico. The library is one of the features of the



SAGAMORE HILL, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SUMMER HOME AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.

house, but the vast collection of books overflows into other apartments.

Last summer the Presidential offices were located in the Oyster Bay Bank building, but the bank building is too small to accommodate the larger staff of workers necessary this year.

Of course it is highly essential that the Presidential offices shall have at all times perfect facilities for prompt communication with Washington, and special telegraph and telephone wires will connect the Oyster Bay offices and the White House, and in this way "long distance Cabinet meetings" will be conducted.

The postoffice at Oyster Bay becomes during the time that the President spends at his country seat the busiest and most important office of its size in the United States. Extra employees are required to handle the Presidential mail, which frequently exceeds a thousand letters a day.

To realize how much Oyster Bay thinks of President Roosevelt one must have seen the village at the head of one of the most beautiful of Long Island indentations. It is a sleepy little place, dignified with age, self-satisfied in the beauty of its surroundings, peculiar not alone in its octagonal hotel. The older villagers always knew that something, they knew not what, was going to happen to Oyster Bay. It started to happen when Colonel Roosevelt became Governor, but he was almost within the White House before Oyster Bay awoke to the opportunity.

The town has grown wonderfully in the last two years. Five business blocks of brick have gone up, and one is building. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows have a new hall, with the three links done in red, white and blue on the front.

Then there is the building which for



VIRTUAL CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES THIS SUMMER. President Roosevelt has his executive offices over this Oyster Bay grocery store.

two months this summer will be the virtual capital of the United States. For executive offices the President has secured the entire second floor and it is now being fitted up for him. The blinds are already hung and the man who bought them must have been color blind. No sky ever showed a brighter, more noisy blue than those blinds. The building is the Moore Block, on one of the four corners about which Oyster Bay life throbs. It is owned by the man who keeps the grocery on the street floor.

A German scientist who has spent eight years in Patagonia says that Patagonians will soon be extinct.

Legal steps are not necessarily those leading to a court room.

AN ADJUSTABLE TABLE.

A Convenience For Writing and Storing Papers.

A very pleasing piece of furniture is this adjustable table in green ash. This green ash is simply fetching as a



THE ADJUSTABLE TABLE.

bit of summer furnishing, especially where the other pieces are done in the same lovely and cool-looking finish. Naturally they show to the most delightful advantage when placed in a room papered in one of the lovely foilage effects—can you think of anything cooler-looking than wind-agitated greenery on a pearl-gray background?

This particular table is thirty inches in length. The top is adjustable and may be set at various angles, by those who do not like a flat surface to read

PROMINENT IN THE PUBLIC EYE



HON. GROVER CLEVELAND AND HIS SON, RICHARD FOLSOM CLEVELAND.

(As photographed on the porch of Mr. Cleveland's home at Princeton, N. J.)

Hudson Tercentennial

To Celebrate the Discovery of New York's Great River.

AN organization has been formed in New York recently, having for its object the proper celebration of the tercentenary of the discovery of the Hudson River in 1609 by Hendrik Hudson. Here are a few of the things contemplated in the way of the features of the proposed celebration:

First—A \$3,000,000 memorial bridge, to span Spuyten Duyvil Creek from Manhattan Island to the Bronx.

Second—Two public parks, one at each end of the bridge.

Third—A water pageant of magnificent proportions, in which the growth of New York's commerce shall be illus-

trated by floats and ships of all degrees.

Fourth—A gathering of the war ships of the United States and foreign governments in honor of the day.

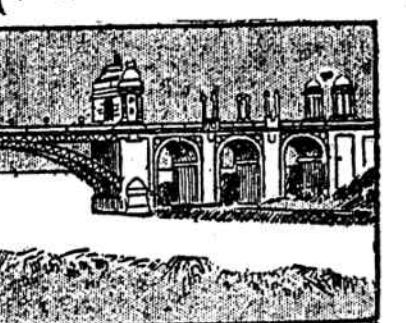
Fifth—A reproduction of the Half Moon, Hudson's famous vessel, with a crew in costumes of the period.

Sixth—A diplomatic banquet, probably under the auspices of the Holland Society, which may also contribute an equestrian statue of William the Silent.

Seventh—Fetes by various participating societies, with athletic carnival, fireworks, etc.

Eight—A New Egg-Boiler.

The accompanying cut represents a new egg boiler, also the invention of a



HANDY EGG BOILER.

Frenchman. This little apparatus is claimed to be able to boil an egg "with one gramme of water and one gramme of methylated spirit. The measure of water is poured into the "coquetter," the egg is dropped into the holder, the asbestos ring is soaked in spirit (a gramme of which it absorbs), placed under the little apparatus and a light applied. In three minutes the egg should be boiled, and part of the device may then be used as an egg cup if nothing else is handy.

A Revolving Boot-Wiper.

Another French firm has brought upon the market a revolving boot wiper, as illustrated herewith. It is formed by three brushes, one revolving



SHOE CLEANING BRUSHES.

in a horizontal and the two above revolving in a vertical plane, so that when one places the sole of the boot on the lower brush and moves it to and fro the side brushes simultaneously revolve and clean the wet and upper of the boot.

strong chazala ("soft shelled"), and has two parts, one much larger than the other. At the smaller end of the larger part is an attachment composed of the thickened and more or less wrinkled chazala. The smaller part contained a normal, though rather small, yolk, surrounded by a very small quantity of albumen. The larger part of this egg contained only albumen. The contents of the two parts were united by way of the constriction.

In the picture of the egg resembling a club we have a very remarkable form of egg. It has a strong shell of normal appearance, and is in fact a double egg in part. The entire contents of this strange specimen was albumen, save a long, narrow and poorly-defined light

yellow yolk located in the upper portion of the large part. Another example has been brought to my attention which varied from this one only in being larger, and abruptly crooked a short distance above the smaller end, giving it almost the form of a crook-neck gourd or squash.

A unique form of egg is the triple egg. This has three lobes, or more properly speaking, is three distinct eggs joined together, and all are covered by a thick, strong shell with a very rough surface. None of these eggs contained yolks, but were filled with albumen. I have known of another specimen in all respects identical with this one, save only that it had two parts instead of three. I have several times seen very small normal-shaped eggs, and other very small ones (three-fourths of an inch in diameter) as round as a marble, none of which contained yolks. On the other hand, I have met with double-yolk eggs as large as two normal eggs, as well as other eggs having three yolks; and another having one perfect egg (including the shell) inside itself, as well as other forms even stranger than any here described.

Passports issued by the State Department for travel in Russia are of no value unless they bear the indorsement of some Russian consular representative who has the necessary authority. Any consul can refuse to indorse a passport for any reason or for none at all, and even Secretary Hay or the President cannot ask him why. His refusal to vize the passport ends all argument.

The belief that Count Cassini will not return to this country as Russian Ambassador or in any other capacity is growing. Mail gossip from St. Petersburg speaks of Alexander Isvolsky as his probable successor. The same gossip also says that the United States is deprived of the presence of any Russian Ambassador for some time. Mr. Isvolsky was until recently Russian Minister to Japan, and until the Count Cassini's return was said to be slated for the Danish mission. He was formerly one of the Secretaries of the Embassy in Washington.

German, Angry Over Disposition of Property, Kills Two Others and Himself.

Hamburg—A sensation has been caused in Northwestern Germany by a tragedy at Altona, where, alongside the deathbed of his mother, Judge Baur, who was a well-known and respected man, shot and killed his brother, who was a lawyer, his mother's housekeeper and himself.

It is stated that Mrs. Baur left all her property to her housekeeper, which caused a quarrel between the brothers.

Five Gold Seekers Drowned.

The steamship Excelsior, just arrived at Tacoma, Wash., brings news from Alaska that early in July Miss Lou Wheeler, of Seattle; August Reichel, of Canada; Henry Wiedmer, of Valdes; Paul Wiedmer, of Valdes, and Burt Ford, residence unknown, were drowned in Copper River. They were bound for Nazina, on a gold-hunting expedition.

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RUSSIA LIMITS PASSPORTS

Signers of Kishineff Petition May Not Travel in Her Territory.

MANILA TO LOSE ITS CONSULATE

State Department Notified That Only in Four Cities Hereafter Will Passports to Russia Be Signed by Her Consular Representatives—It Is Believed Count Cassini Will Not Return to Washington

Washington, D. C.—Russia has made an unexpected move, which is accepted here that she has decided on retaliatory measures as a result of the Kishineff petition, and that there will be a more strict examination of Americans who intend to travel in Russia.

Acting Secretary Loomis was notified by the Russian Charge that hereafter passports issued to American citizens who expect to visit Russia will be vized only at the Russian Embassy in Washington and the Consulates in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. This cuts off Savannah, Mobile, Pensacola, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., Galveston and Manila, at all of which ports passports have heretofore been indorsed by the Russian consuls or agents.

The new order came from St. Petersburg. Mr. Loomis was not told why it was issued, and was left to guess its real purport. One reason assigned by State Department officers is that the Czar has decided to reduce expenses by abolishing the consulates at the ports at which passports will be no longer vized. This sweeping reduction in Russia's consular representation in the United States would in itself be a slap which diplomats especially would be quick to recognize.

The real reason is believed to be the determination by Russia to exercise a much more strict supervision over Americans who want to travel in that country, with a view to shutting out all of the prominent people who took a leading part in the demonstrations in behalf of the persecuted Jews following the Kishineff massacre. This embargo may even extend to all the signers of the Kishineff petitions so far as their names can be ascertained. The largest demonstrations were held in Washington, New York, Chicago and San Francisco, and the Russian consular representatives in those cities have complete lists of the men who are regarded with disfavor by Russia on account of their activity in behalf of the Jews.

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KEARSARGE'S FAST RUN

The Battleship's Remarkable Trip Across the Atlantic.

Sailed 2900 Miles in 9 Days and 41-3 Hours, Breaking the Record—Her Efficiency Demonstrated.

Bar Harbor, Me.—The United States battleship Kearsarge arrived at Bar Harbor at 5.42 p. m. and dropped anchor in the upper harbor at 6.13. All day the shore path had been thronged with persons anxiously watching the eastern horizon for the first glimpse of the famous ship, but it was not until 5 o'clock that her immense hull appeared out of the mist in the east.

Coming at full speed the ship entered the harbor and passed the other ships of the squadron at anchor, proceeding to the upper harbor, where the battleship Illinois, with Admiral Barker on board, was anchored.

Captain Hemphill said: "We left the Needles at 1.25 p. m. on Friday, July 17, and Mount Desert Rock at 12.30 to-day, covering the distance of 2900 miles in nine days four and a quarter hours, an average speed of 13.16 miles an hour."

The highest speed attained was a little more than fifteen knots, and the slowest was ten. Three times during the trip the ship was slowed down, once on account of being in the vicinity of an iceberg and twice on account of a thick fog. Head winds and under weather retarded the ship, and under favorable conditions she would have covered the distance in less than nine days.

Captain Hemphill says he could start on a return trip at once and beat the record made on this voyage. Since the Kearsarge left New York, fifty-three days ago, she has visited Germany, Denmark and England, has steamed 8200 miles, has been at sea twenty-four days and in port twenty-nine days, and during all this time there has not been a single accident to the machinery, not a break or a stop of any kind. She is ready for action.

When she left Portsmouth she carried 1640 tons of coal. She now had on board 410 tons, having consumed 1230 tons on the voyage, an average of 135 tons daily. As her coal capacity is only 1351 tons, some coal was taken on deck. The trip of the Kearsarge has demonstrated that a ship of her class can maintain an average speed of more than thirteen knots on a long voyage without injury to her machinery; that her coal carrying capacity is adequate for a trip of 4000 miles under full speed; that in time of war ships of her class can cross the ocean and engage an enemy at once; that the Kearsarge is one of the most perfect ships in the world and fully equal to any emergency.

Captain Hemphill and his officers are enthusiastic at the way in which they have been entertained while in foreign waters. Everywhere the Stars and Stripes was cheered as the Kearsarge moved in and out of port.

Details of Kearsarge's Run.

Washington, D. C.—The Navy Department received a report from Captain Hemphill, giving some interesting details of the run of the big battleship Kearsarge across the Atlantic. Department officials are pleased greatly with the record made by the Kearsarge. Captain Hemphill's dispatch, dated Bar Harbor, says:

"Kearsarge steamed 2935 nautical miles in nine days, four and one-half hours. Average speed, 13.16. Experienced variable head winds, force three to eight; slowed four hours on account of taking seas over turrets; slowed to ten knots on account of fog and icebergs; consumed 1148 tons of coal; average daily consumption, 125½, for all purposes; average speed of engines, 13.60."

It is explained that the winds experienced, the force of which is given at "three to eight," ranged from gentle breezes to almost a gale.

RELIANCE TO DEFEND CUP.

The New York Yacht Club Gives a Decision on One Trial Race.

Newport, R. I.—It was announced by the New York Yacht Club here that the Reliance had been selected to defend the America's Cup against Shamrock III. The sailing instructions had been given out for three official trial races to be held during the week. After the first race it was decided that the new yacht had sufficiently established her title to the honor of defending the cup, and the announcement was made accordingly. No more trial races will be held.

The first race was for thirty miles, fifteen miles to leeward, and a fifteen mile beat back. Reliance in a breeze that varied from ten miles an hour at the start to a fifteen-mile blow at the finish, defeated Columbia by 4 minutes and 28 seconds and Constitution by 5 minutes and 2 seconds.

ST. LOUIS BOODLERS SENTENCED.

Five Members of House of Delegates Got From Four to Six Years.

St. Louis, Mo.—Judge Ryan passed sentence on five members of the House of Delegates, four of whom were convicted of bribery and one of perjury in connection with municipal franchise deals. Following are those sentenced: John A. Sheridan, bribery in connection with suburban street railway deal, five years.

T. Edward Albright, bribery, suburban deal, five years.

Ernest Hartmann, bribery, city lighting bill, six years.

All filed appeal bonds in the sum of \$10,000 each.

Tennessee Planter Assassinated.

J. L. Butler, a planter living near Garrettsburg, Tenn., was assassinated while going to his home. Suspicion rests upon a neighbor with whom Butler had had trouble.

To Protect Excursion Passengers.

Under orders from Secretary Cortelyou, at Washington, the steamboat inspection service will make more rigid measures for protection of passengers on excursion vessels.

Labor World.

In Germany low wages and long hours are the rule.

Many States are in great need of men to harvest the wheat crop.

Nearly 30,000 union laborers returned to work in New York City after being on strike since May 5.

The International Association of Railways at Geneva decided to meet in 1905 in Galveston, Texas.

Russian workmen are demanding an increase in wages, a reduction of their hours of work, the right of association and the organization of mutual aid clubs.

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MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Indian Bureau paid out \$150,000 to the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians for surplus lands.

W. A. Miller returned to work in the Government Printing Office, but the bookbinders gave no evidence of any intention to strike.

Rear-Admiral Taylor said half a dozen other battleships could equal the Kearsarge's record across the Atlantic. Walter C. Hamm, of Pennsylvania, was appointed United States Consul at Hull, England.

The special European agent of the Immigration Bureau reported that, as a result of the Kishineff massacre, many very undesirable Hebrew immigrants were coming to this country.

The treaty between the United States and Denmark for the sale of the Danish West Indian Islands is dead, the time set for exchange of ratifications having expired.

Acting Secretary Loomis issued his warrant for the surrender to the British authorities of Whitaker Wright, the London promoter, charged with large financial irregularities.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Major-General Wade took command of the Division of the Philippines, General Davis retiring.

One hundred thousand ounces of silver were bought by the Director of the Mint for Philippine coinage.

The fifth anniversary of the landing of American troops at Guanica, Porto Rico, during the war with Spain, was observed throughout the island as a legal holiday.

Philippine scouts and constabulary killed fifteen rebels in a three hours' battle in the street of Alcala.

DOESTIC.

William Douglas, who had been on trial at Fairmont, W. Va., for almost two weeks on the charge of having murdered Frederick and John Johnson, last August, was acquitted.

Mrs. Prince Odum shot and killed her brother, John Rich, at Richton, Miss. The tragedy grew out of a family feud.

Mormon missionaries were refused ten permits to preach in the streets of New York City, only one application being granted.

A bronze tablet to the memory of General Henry Knox, President Washington's first Secretary of War, was unveiled at Thomaston, Me.

Dr. C. W. Littlefield, of Alexandria, Ind., said that he had created life atoms or animated germs through a solution of common salt, pure water, alcohol and ammonia.

The shrinkage in Boston copper stocks was estimated at nearly \$138,000,000.

Claiming to have acted in self-defense, Officer Wesley Hicks killed David Dykes and fatally wounded Walter Fowler while trying to arrest them at Bristol, Va.

The Navy Department's efforts to close every saloon adjacent to the Navy Yard at Bremerton, Wash., were upheld by the Superior Court of that State.

Shortage in the accounts of Frank A. Labonte, clerk for the law firm of Wilson & Smith, in Buffalo, N. Y., was estimated at at least \$500,000.

Charged by his mother with wasting the family estate, of which he was administrator, Paul Cain killed himself, and his body was found in the river at Louisville, Ky.

It appeared that the charges against Shelby M. Cullom, Clerk of the Arizona Supreme Court, were not based on irregularities that involved fraudulent intention. The money loss was only \$50.

Union members of the Texas militia in Austin resigned from their companies at the demands of labor unions. Like desertions from the State's service were expected in other parts of the State.

Ellery A. Hibbard, a Democratic member of the Forty-second Congress, former Judge of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, died at Laconia, N. H., of spinal trouble. He was born in 1826.

The United Brothers of Friendship, a negro organization, at their convention in St. Louis, Mo., adopted resolutions praising President Roosevelt for his stand on the race question.

Low water in the Yukon River was worrying steamboat men, and little freight sent via St. Michael will get into Dawson this season.

FOREIGN.

The Prussian Ministry will devote \$2,500,000 to the relief of the Silesian flood sufferers.

Several Korean Ministers and high dignitaries were suspected of being concerned in a plot against the Empress of Korea.

The labor candidate won in the Brandard Castle division of Durham County, England, hitherto a Liberal stronghold.

Senator Lodge was actively preparing in London for the meeting there, September 3, of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal.